

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLI. NO. 6948

號三月一十年五十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1885.

日七月九年西乙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGON, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE SMITH & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BARKER & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDREW PRINCE & CO., 38, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. G. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

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Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to the Bank, and the production of his Pass-Book is necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885.

754

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$2,000,000

PAID-UP \$500,000

REGISTERED-OFFICE, 40, TENTERDEN STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank accepts Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, July 4, 1885.

1128

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000

RESERVE FUND \$4,500,000

RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS \$3,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PSC. \$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—HOL. F. D. SASSOON.

Deputy Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.

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Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EVEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 4 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1885.

1448

Mr. Andrew Wind,

New Agent, Esq.

21, PARK ROW, NEW YORK, is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having returned from Japan, has RESUMED CHARGE of the TAKANIMA COMMODITY AGENCY.

H. J. H. TRIPP.

Hongkong, November 2, 1885. 1904

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as an EXCHANGE and SHARE BROKER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at Foochow.

H. BELFORD WEEKS.

Foochow, 1st November, 1885. 1901

Intimations.

GRIFFITH'S NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG

NOW READY,

1, DUDDELL STREET.

GRIFFITH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE

LONDON AERATED WATERS,

1, DUDDELL STREET,

Continue to Supply:

SODA WATER, LEMONADE,

GERGEBRAN,

LEMONADE,

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts, \$20 per Case of 1 dozen.
Pints, \$21. " " 2 "
DUBS FRÈRES & de Geron & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS AND WHITE WINES.
Baxtor's Celebrated 'Barley Bree' WHISKY, \$72 per Case of 1 dozen.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

NOW ON SALE.
A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONSESE DIALECT, BY DR. E. J. EITEL.
CROWN OCTAVO, PP. 1018.
HONGKONG, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-K. \$2.50
Part II. K-M. \$2.50
Part III. M-T. \$3.00
Part IV. T-Z. \$3.00

A Reduction of ten per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of Ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kang-hi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purpose of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1883. 151

FOR SALE.

THE SPANISH STEAMER P A S I G.
Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, September 4, 1885. 1531

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE at the PEAK, with Large TENNIS GROUND attached. A good View of the Harbour and out to Sea. Apply to 'PEAK,' c/o. THIS OFFICE.
Hongkong, April 11, 1885. 614

FOR SALE.

COURSE, DISTANCE, AND AVERAGE SPEED TABLES, FROM LONDON, via THE SUEZ CANAL, TO INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., WITH VARIOUS OTHER TABLES AND NOTES, BY W. A. GULLAND.

To be obtained at the CHINA MAIL OFFICE.
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
FALCONER & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1884. 1475

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW
By E. H. PARKER.
Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

WASHING BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentleman, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To Let.

THE PEAK.
TO LET.
BUNGALOW at Mount Kellet. Five Rooms, TERRACE COUR., &c.
For 1886 or longer if desired.
Apply to JOHN D. HUTCHISON.
Hongkong, September 17, 1885. 1625

TO LET.

OFFICES and CHAMBERS, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, lately occupied by MESSRS. JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.
Apply to BIRD & PALMER,
Who will exhibit Plans and arrange Offices to suit applicants.
Hongkong, April 6, 1885. 597

TO LET.

COLLEGE CHAMBERS' (late HOTEL DE L'UNIVERSITÉ) Single Rooms or SUITES of APARTMENTS, NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
Apply to DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, May 11, 1885. 779

TO LET.

(With Possession from 1st October, 1885.)
HOUSE, No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET, Gas and Water laid on.
For Particulars, apply to ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, July 22, 1885. 1235

TO LET.

BLVUE, Kowloon, with GARDEN and Taxies Cabs attached. Entry at one.
Apply to G. G. ANDERSON,
13, Pavia Central.
Hongkong, August 24, 1885. 1447

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.
QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at 2 per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 938

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.
Polices at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Polices issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department.
Polices issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 498

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.

WE are prepared to GRANT POLICIES V against FIRE on usual terms at Current Rates.

All Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, are entitled to Share in the Bonus.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July, 1885. 1239

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS POUND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £10,000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 835

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW
By E. H. PARKER.
Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

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Apply to G. G. ANDERSON,
13, Pavia Central.
Hongkong, August 24, 1885. 1447

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP PEIHO.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OWING to a collision sustained by the S.S. *Orlega* from London, in connection with the S.S. *Peiho*, the Cargo by the former was due her by the *Melville*, which left Marseilles on the 11th instant.

The *Orlega*'s cargo is not damaged at all. Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignee before Noon To-DAY (Saturday), requesting that it be landed here.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 3, 1885. 1910

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HIODO.

The Steamship

Denbighshire, Commander,

will be despatched for

the above Ports on or about the 11th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 3, 1885. 1910

DEPARTURES.

November 3.—

Holow, for Wampoo.

Nan-tsun, for Haiphong.

Haiphong, for Coast Ports.

Oxus, for Europe, &c.

Royal Sovereign, for Calcutta.

City of Peking, for San Francisco.

Gulf of Suez, for Shanghai.

Kit-ao, for Swatow.

Washington, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Orghoul, for Holow and Pakho.

Lorne, for Saigon.

Massa, for Yokohama.

Vorontz, for Sandakan.

Wai Yung, for Holow.

Bothwell Castle, for Shanghai.

Hilda, for Bangkok.

ARRIVED.

Por Crusader, from Haiphong, Mr. Flen-

senay, and 6 Chinese.

Por Douglas, from Coast Ports, Rev. G.

H. Boufield, 3 Europeans deck, and 181

Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Por Ozza, from Hongkong: for Saigon.

Por Malacca, for Singapore.

Por S. S. *Malacca*, for Amoy, on

1st November.

Por *Malacca*, for Amoy, on

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THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 6948.—NOVEMBER 3, 1885.]

EUROPE.—Europe is again in a ferment, and the early announcement of hostilities having actually broken out will not surprise anyone who has read the telegrams recently received from home on the subject. Bulgaria and Servia are showing their teeth to each other; and Greece and Servia, at the same time that they reply to Britain's warning by sending conciliatory Notes to the Great Powers, are calling out their reserves, and arming them, and demanding an extension of territory. Greece's demand, as conveyed in to-day's telegram, that the Greek frontier should be extended to Epirus, as adjudged by the Berlin Treaty, is one which she is perfectly justified in making, though it is rather unfortunate for the peace of Europe that she should have made it just at the present moment. Epirus, formerly a portion of Ancient Greece, has, since the 16th century, formed part of modern Albania, and was consequently under Turkish rule. The Berlin Congress of 1878 recommended that the southern part of Epirus, from the Kalamas river, whose outlet is directly opposite the southern end of the well-known island of Corfu, should be restored to Greece. This recommendation was carried into effect theoretically by a treaty executed by Turkey with Greece, under pressure of the Great Powers, in June, 1881. Practically, however, that portion of the province, as well as the southern part of the adjoining province of Thessaly, also restored to Greece under the same circumstances, is still under Turkish rule. The population of the country restored in 1883 was probably 2,000,000.

There will be a great rage in London this winter (says Figaro) for buttons for ladies' costumes. Big before, they will now be immense. Some of them will be very costly. Ladies will also patronize walking-sticks, aqua and also costly, of course. Both buttons and walking-sticks will fall from Japan. In regard to the former, English workmen, it is said, cannot compete with them either in taste, neatness or price.

Figaro tells us that the Czar of Russia and the King of Italy are splendid horsemen, but the Czar can neither fence nor shoot well. King Alfonso, of Spain, is a magnificent swordsmen; the Emperor of Austria is a dead shot as a sportsman; the King of Servia is a most remarkable pistol shot; the Crown Prince of Germany is a fine swordsmen; and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Archduke Rudolph of Austria, and the Grand Duke Vladimir are of the first force with the foil.

If Europeans are led (says the *Post Mail Gazette*) to imagine by the pictures which they are wont to see of the Shah of Persia in bejewelled fez and uniform that such splendours are displayed on State occasions only they are greatly mistaken. As to Solomon of old, treasures of this kind are accounted as nothing in the days of the Shah, as will be seen by the description of the globe which has really been constructed by His Highness's orders. The diameter of this globe is eighty cubits; the seas are made of the most solid gold, and the different countries are represented by diamonds, rubies, sapphires and other precious stones. Who will say that the splendours of the Arabian Nights are past while there are still countries in the East where toys are made of the value of a small State?

The solution of the problem of long distances telephony and along with it the much more important question of submarine telephony is said to be within sight. It is stated that an American inventor has constructed instruments which will enable an Atlantic cable to be utilized for telephone purposes. One of the cable companies has interested itself in the inventor's work, and entered into an agreement with him to give the sole right to use the telephone. It was found that telephony could be conducted at a distance of over 80 miles under water. The instrument used in this experiment was then doubled in power, with the result that the conversation was carried on most readily over 2,000 miles of wire. The final instrument is to be twice the size of this, and it is estimated that it will convey the sound of the voice fully four-thousand-miles, making all due allowance for submersion in salt water, by which process all the experiments have been carried on in the Gulf of Mexico. The instrument, it is further stated, will be in the form of a gigantic brick, 30 ft. in length, 12 ft. high, and 10 ft. thick. Already the parties interested are confident that instruments can be constructed sufficiently powerful to encircle the globe.

This following story is related by a London society paper. The story would have been equally good if the personages concerned had occupied a less exalted status. One does not like to hear of Kings and Queens comporting themselves in the frivolous manner described, even though they be actually guilty of the frivolity.

Here is another peep behind the scenes in a Royal Household, this time in Italy. The King, though only forty-two, has been for some years getting grey, and his hair is now so nearly white that his amiable consort, Queen Marguerite, lately induced him, after much difficulty, to allow her to order from Paris a case of those French writing-clothes, passing to hide the traces of Father Time's tell-tale fingers. So the case arrived, and was committed into the King's hand, by his loving spouse, with the injunction to use some of the velvet contained at once. The next morning Her Majesty, on descending to her garden, was surprised to find that one of her pet dogs, a favorite white spaniel, had become of a bright splinter in the course of her inquiries she met her husband, who at once offered an explanation. "You see, my dear," he said, "that before buying those 'hair-washes' which are not dyed, you have so kindly prepared for me, I was anxious to try their effect, and I accordingly rubbed one handful into your little dog. You see the result? To-morrow I propose to try another kind of preparation on your pet pug-ugue." But the same evening Queen Marguerite took very decisive measures to rid the place of the dog, and the remaining toilette concoction, and King Humbert is now allowed to grow grey in peace.

Few persons are aware of the extensive nature of the victualling on board the great Atlantic ocean steamers. Each vessel is provisioned as follows for the passengers and crew:—

350 lbs. of butter, 3000 lbs. of biscuits, exclusive of those supplied for the crew; 8,000 lbs. of grapes, almonds, figs, and other dessert fruits; 1500 lbs. of jams and jellies; tinned meats, 6000 lbs.; dried beans, 3000 lbs.; rice, 3000 lbs.; onions, 6000 lbs.; potatoes, 1200 lbs.; flour, 3000 barrels; and eggs, 1200 dozen. Fresh fish, game, meat, and live bullock, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, ducks, fowls, fowl's eggs, game, are generally supplied at each port, so that it is difficult to estimate them. Probably two dozen bullocks and 60 sheep would be a fair average for the whole voyage, and the price of the victualling is inferred in proportion. During the summer months, when travelling is heavy, 25 fowls are often used in soup for a single dinner.

A Mr. Joachim Kaspary has issued an address to the Parliamentary electors of the City of London in particular, and of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland in general. This is an extract from Mr. Kaspary's remarks on the question of monarchy:—

"I am against hereditary governors like the Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria; but as soon as the people respect themselves, and wish to elect their president instead of being inherited by monarchs like sheep by shepherds, they ought to pension off the members of the royal family with the greatest generosity, and, if the throne is occupied by such a real lady as Queen Victoria, or by such a real gentleman as the Prince of Wales, the constitutional monarch ought to be elected president for life. Let it be distinctly understood that I esteem Queen Victoria for her own merits alone, and not, like royalists, because she is descended from ancestors and antecessors, all of whom have been far inferior to herself and thousands of living working men and their wives. These liberal sentiments ought to convince Parliamentary constituents and candidates that I belong in fact to the self-idealized Grand Old Men, nor to the Promising Little Young Men who either despise the masses or upon the democracy, if not upon both, running thus with the hare and the hounds. Queen Victoria or her successor, however, will not have true human friends than Liberal Progressives whenever Britons respect themselves by objecting to be inherited like slaves, although the slave-owner preaches to be the best of all constitutional monarchs."

We are afraid Mr. Kaspary is a likelier candidate for an asylum than for Parliament.

SPORTSMEN will doubtless be interested in the following method of crocodile hunting described by M. Cusson, an assistant to the French Embassy at the Court of the King of Cambodia in a recently published very readable work, setting forth his many years of experience in Further India:—

Under the leadership of the king, riding on a white elephant, and accompanied by his wives, three hundred persons belonging to his following and fifty soldiers armed with the European fashion, the Cussons and his party, after a journey of three days, reached a small lake, 2000 meters in circumference, swarming with crocodiles. Here a number of servants made about 30 inclined platforms of smoothed stones, and fixed them in places where crocodiles were wont to congregate. These places can easily be distinguished by their aline alpines. Near each platform, a native kept watch. At both ends of each platform nooses were fixed to bind the heads and tails of the crocodiles. The ends of these nooses were held fast by servants who had climbed into trees standing hard by the platforms. On the uppermost part of each platform, pieces of raw meat had been put as bait. On the morning of the first hunting day, each of the natives keeping watch at the upper ends of the platforms received a hammer and a number of long spike nails. After sunrise, signs of life began to show themselves in the lake. Scouts of crocodiles appeared above the surface of the water. Twenty of them were successively counted. Suddenly, a very large crocodile raised itself above the surface of the water, directed its gaze upon one of the inclined platforms, and discovered the meat. It then forthwith swam in that direction, and on reaching the platform glided forwards keeping its eyes steadily fixed upon the meat. At the moment when it was about to seize it, in order to risk a spring upon the bait the servant in the neighbouring trees drew the bow and arrow. The crocodile, having thus been shot, fell into the net, and was captured by the boyish game. Who will say that the splendours of the Arabian Nights are past while there are still countries in the East where toys are made of the value of a small State?

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This following story is related by a London society paper. The story would have been equally good if the personages concerned had occupied a less exalted status. One does not like to hear of Kings and Queens comporting themselves in the frivolous manner described, even though they be actually guilty of the frivolity.

It is a custom amongst the Chinese to give several dollars to the man who is first to report to a family the fact that their son has received the degree of Ku Yan. The second man receives a reward also, but considerably less than the first. A number of men determined to avail themselves of the opportunity of making money which such a custom presented. These men armed themselves with knives and pistols which they concealed under their clothing. Others of them had leaden whips which are regularly sold in the streets during an examination. These leaden contain the names of the successful candidates. One or two carried cracklers to be fired off at the proper time. Their Excellency has a special claim to thanks and acknowledgements from British subjects in the East for distinguishing your services have been elsewhere, during your long career, with this part of the world. As a midshipman was you were present when the British flag was first hoisted on this island, then so barren and unimportant, now so wealthy and so important.

As Captain of the *Boreas*, you were present when the *Yao* and *Yamou* districts were charged with the leaden. The men marched inside

and then revealed their true mission. They presented their arms and threatened to kill anyone who made a noise. They then robbed the house of some thousand dollars in money and clothing. On coming out their congratulations were long and loud. At the door they fired of their crackers, thus thoroughly deluding the neighbours, and amidst the noise and uproar of the pretended family rejoicing, got away.

The bad part of the trick is the fact that no member of the Ho family had got a de-

gree. A short time ago a company of men went out to the White Cloud Hills in chairs. To all appearances the company was a pleasure party. Each chair had its attendant, such as is frequently seen when a Chinese gentleman goes out. The men in chairs were all well dressed. By some means or other they had learned that the priest at the monastery there had received some money. Where inside the monastery they bound the monials and the priest, and carried off this money.

The creek which leads from Canton to Fuzhou is said to be infested with robbers, and pirate-boats plowing to and fro are frequently attacked. There are certainly a lot of despicable characters about, and unless very severe measures are employed to suppress them, it is to be feared they will become more desperate.

The *Kongping* from Macao arrived about 9 o'clock this evening. The *Houan* was not able to get to her wharf until about 9 o'clock. Both these detentions were caused by the lowness of the tide. Had the Southern Reach been opened, of course both these steamers could have come in. The inconvenience that both Chinese and foreigners suffer in consequence of the arrogant stupidity of our local authorities is becoming intolerable. Surely the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce and the Steamboat Companies might make such representations, either through Canton or Pekin, that would result in removing the barriers. It would be interesting to know how far the late inundations and consequent suffering will have been.

The Chief Justice said he thought he could not have done more.

The Attorney General argued the case at great length. In the course of his remarks, he described what had happened after the judgment had been delivered. The former is liable to contribute to the award, and the latter is liable to be ordered to pay \$500 as damages for putting down a portion of the plaintiff's buildings, and for an order restraining the defendant by injunction from trespassing further on the plaintiff's property. The dispute between the parties was as to the actual boundary lines of Marine 184 and 185, and the ground in dispute is a strip of land two feet eight inches in width at one end and tapering off to a point at the other. The Court decided in favour of the

plaintiffs, and decided that the boundaries

were those laid down by Mr. Danby on his plan and by his measurements. Against this decision the Attorney General now appealed, but in reality, after he had explained the grounds for his appeal, it appeared that he was appealing against the boundary line as marked out by Mr. Danby after the trial, because it did not agree with that laid down in the sale plan of 1877. He argued that the judgment was not complete, inasmuch as it did not clearly

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Mails.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rates. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, the whole to be paid at Book Rates. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, clouds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of a Registered Article for a Union Country may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 1 lb. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

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The Union may be taken to comprise all civilized countries except the Australasian and Cape Colonies.

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A. MOYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, October 20, 1885. 1884

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

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RETURN PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10% will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a discount of 20% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

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Hongkong, October 22, 1885. 1884

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Hongkong, September 30, 1885.

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Price, 30 Cents.

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2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application, unless it is lost.

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Posters, 1 cent.

Registration, 10 cents.

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Commercial Papers, 2 cents.

Passenger, 1 cent.

Passenger, 1 cent.